TROPICAL AFRICAN *COLEOPTERA*; CHIEFLY FROM THE ZANZIBAR MAINLAND.

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(*Continued from Vol.* xxiii, *p.* 57).

Drimostoma explanatum.—D. Westermanni (Chaud.) *proxime affine sed differt thoracis lateribus lævibus, etc. Sat late oblongum sub-convexum, piceo-nigrum politum, partibus oris antennis pedibusque piceo-fulvis; palpis apice recte truncatis; capite brevi, sulcis frontalibus profundis usque post oculos extensis, sutura frontali profunda ibique epistomatis margine plicato; angulis lateralibus (supra antennis) dilatatis reflexis: thorace lato, toto impunctato, lateribus sat regulariter arcuatis, late et regulariter a basi usque ad apicem explanato-reflexis, lineis transversis nullis, sulculo dorsali acuto integro, sulcis basalibus linearibus profundissimis, angulis basalibus dentiferis: elytris basi dilatatis, humeris rotundatis nec dentatis, acute et profunde striatis striis fundo punctulatis vix crenatis, interstitiis latis fere planis; corpore subtus lævi.* *Long.*, 9½ *mm.*

Cameroons; one example. Belongs to the small group of the genus in which the antennæ are slender, not moniliform, and the elytra broadly oblong-ovate.

Drimostoma euglyptum.—D. punctifronti (Chaud.) *affine; gracilius ovatum elytris convexioribus; piceo-nigrum politum, partibus oris antennis pedibusque rufis: fronte utrinque grosse confluenter punctata, sulcis obtectis: thorace parvo sub-rotundato, angulis posticis obtusis denticulo parvo, supra lævissimo, margine subtili, sulcis basalibus late excavatis: elytris crenato-sulcatis interstitiis convexis; meso et metasternis ventreque utrinque punctatis. Antennæ moniliformes.* *Long.*, 5 *mm.*

Old Calabar.

Galerita rubens.—*Magna, elytris elongato-ovatis versus basin perparum angustatis, costis parum elevatis interstitiisque alutaceis subtiliter sparsim setifero-punctulatis; capite thorace antennis pedibus et pectore rufis subnitidis, elytris nigris, abdomine fusco basi rufo: capite sat gracile post oculos semi-ovato; thorace medio rotundato-dilatato, antice gradatim longe rotundato, postice valde sinuatim, angustato, angulis posticis paullo exstantibus, capite et thorace sat crebre hic illic rugulose punctulatis, nitidis.* *Long.*, 26 *mm.*

Old Calabar.

Differs from all other African species by its broad elongate-ovate elytra, the costæ of which are narrow and much less elevated than in *G. femoralis*, and the shoulders a little less marked.

Anthia præsignis.—A. Petersii (Klug) *affinis, thorace pone dilatationem abrupte sinuato-angustato elytrisque valde elongatis parallelis. Nigra, subnitida, supra breviter nigro-setosa; thorace vitta laterali (basin haud attin-*

genti) *elytrisque margine et macula rotundata prope basin inter carinas* 5am *et* 7am *cretaceo-tomentosis : thorace sicut in* A. Petersii *et* A. Burchellii *grosse punctato, elytris costis utrinque angustioribus octo, interstitiis* (*sulcis*) *haud pilosis fere triseriatim punctulatis apiceque distincte oblique truncatis.*

Long., 44 *mm.*, ♂.

Mamboia (Mr. Last).

The white pubescent lateral margin of the elytra is strongly contrasted with the deep black of the rest of the surface, and forms a sharply-defined border, extending from the 8th rib to the margin, but it does not quite reach the base, and is there accompanied by a small spot lying between the 7th and 8th ribs, and a larger rounded and more densely tomentose spot situated between the 5th and 7th ribs, both of which latter are curved, and the 8th depressed to form a rounded pit for its reception. The punctuation of the thorax and under-side is very similar to that of the two species named.

Anthia pulcherrima.—*Gracilis, elytris elongato-ovatis convexis apice sinuato-truncatis. Nigra supra opaca subtus nitida ; capite fere sicut in* A. biguttata (Bon.) *elongato, oculis parum prominentibus, confluenter punctato fulvo-pubescenti, vertice et occipite medio unicarinatis sulcis frontalibus curvatis postice conjunctis interspatioque planato : thorace parvo, dense haud grosse confluenter punctato, vitta mediana rufo-fulvo pubescenti, postice valde sinuato-angustato, basi verticaliter declivi : elytris vitta lata suturali alteraque marginali rufo-fulvo pubescentibus, pube adpressa, elytris singulis inter vittas septemcostatis foveisque duabus ochraceo-pubescentibus, prima discoidali reniformi ante medium, secunda obliqua medio prope apicem.*

Long., 32 *mm.*, ♀.

River Lujenda, East Africa (Mr. Last).

This beautiful species differs from all other *Anthiæ* in colours and markings, and in the sinuate-truncate apex of the elytra. In the length of its labrum, however, and general form, it agrees with *Anthia* better than with *Cycloloba*, which has similarly-truncated elytra. The tawny or ochreous-red pile which forms the central thoracic vitta and the sutural and marginal vittæ of the elytra, is long, dense, and laid transversely on a plane surface, and the ochreous discoidal spots lie in foveæ which break the continuity of the narrow shining costæ, the anterior spot occupying two, and the posterior four, of the costæ ; the opaque interstices of the costæ form exceedingly deep and sharply-cut grooves.

Fam. *COPRIDÆ.*

Scarabæus platynotus.—*Latus mediocriter convexus, supra purpureo-cupreus, viridi-æneo relucens, subopacus ; clypeo angulariter reticulato-punctato, vertice aspere granulato, tuberculo medio parvo acuto, genis reticulatis*

margine laterali serratis apice sinuato-truncatis: thorace latissimo: granulis rotundatis nigris nitidis minus crebre adspersis, linea dorsali spatiisque posticis lævibus opaeis: elytris crenato-striatis interstitiis (suturali excepto) alutaceis atomis nitidis cupreis crebre obsitis et sat confertim foveolatis. Pygidium metallicum opacum aspere granulatum, copore subtus nigro-nitidum. Pedes nigri, tibiis intus nigro-pilosis. Femora antica subtus longe ante apicem acute-dentata, tibiisque subtus medio acute dentatis inter dentem at apicem bituberculatis. Mesosternum apice haud productum obtuse rotundatum. *Long.*, 36 *mm.*, ♀.

Nguru, East Central Africa (Mr. Last).

Nearest allied to *S. subæneus* (Harold), but amply distinguished by its much broader form, opaque upper-surface, the sparser and larger granulation of the thorax without trace of punctures, the very much larger foveæ of the elytral interstices, and other structural characters.

Scarabæus porosus.—*Convexus æneseenti-cupreus, nitidus: clypeo et genis reticulato-punctatis, vertice crebre punctato, tuberculo elongato lævi frontali, genarum lateribus extus incurvatis: thorace lateribus fere sicut in* S. ægyptiorum *granulatis, sed medio (præcipue postice) grossius punctato, vitta mediana (postice dilatata) et arcola utrinque lævibus: elytris punctulato-striatis interstitiis* (1—3 *versus basin lævibus exceptis*) *subtilissime alutaceis, nitide atomatis et subseriatim grossius punctatis. Subtus cum pedibus splendide viridi-vel æneo-metallicus. Mesosternum ante coxas triangulare apice sub-compressum.* ♀. *Tibiæ posticæ fusco-fimbriatæ; femora antica inermia, tibiæ subtus versus apicem tuberculatæ.*

Long., 24—27 *mm.*, ♂ ♀.

Mpwapwa, E. Africa (Mr. Last).

Of the numerous metallic species allied to *S. ægyptiorum* and *S. cupreus*, most nearly allied to *S. festivus* (Harold). The two very nearly agree in the form and sculpture of the head and thorax, but the general colour is different: *S. porosus* being duller coppery, with strong brassy or brassy-green tints, and *S. festivus* rich coppery-red, greenish when viewed from behind, and the elytra are glabrous over two or three interstices in the basal moiety. The shape of the mesosternal process is also different, more pointed and compressed. Five examples of each have been compared.

Anachalcos aurescens.—*Oblongus aurescenti-cupreus parum nitidus, creberrime sicut in* A. cupreo *punctulatus; thorace valde transverso lateribus explanatis margineque late rotundato nec ante medium angulato.* ♂, *tibiæ posticæ prope apicem leviter curvatæ, apice intus perparum prolongatæ sulcoque inferiori (inter carinas ciliatas) sat angusto polito: pygidium apice medio alto reflexum recurvum, subtus in laminam ventralem politam dilatatum; abdomen punctulatum, segmento* 5^{um} *medio planum.*

Long., 25 *mm.*, ♂ ♀.

Usambara (Archdeacon Farler).

Distinguished from *A. procerus*, which is also an oblong species, by its very much smaller size and broader and shorter thorax (the thorax in *A. procerus* being for this genus remarkably long), and in the ♂ also by the shorter and less curved tibiæ, and the narrower groove of their under-surface.

Anachalcos magnus.—*Quoad formam et colorem* A. cupreo *similis, sed multo major thoraceque margine laterali obtuse rotundato nec angulato. Creberrime punctulatus.* ♂, *tibiæ posticæ sicut in* A. procero *biflexuosæ sed minus elongatæ, apice intus sat prolongatæ et calcari brevi, sulco inferiori lato: pygidium apice medio alte reflexum (velut uncinatum) laminaque ventrali polita, segmento* 5° *medio transverse callosum.* *Long.*, 30 *mm.*, ♂ ♀.

River Lujenda, East Central Africa (Mr. Last).

In most of its characters, intermediate between *A. cupreus* and *A. procerus*, the latter of which was found in the same neighbourhood by Mr. Last. In *A. cupreus*, the apex of the pygidium in the ♂ is broadly rounded, and the margin equally and only slightly reflexed. This obtains both in East African and West African examples.

Onthophagus lujendæ.—O. lanistæ (Castl.) *affinis et similis; differt* (♂) *capitis cornu mox a basi deflecto medioque subtus valide unidentato, necnon thorace cornubus recurvis latioribus et brevioribus, antice profunde bifoveato et dorso late lævisulcato. Læte viridis elytris pygidioque fulvis, clypeo et pygidio fulvo-pilosis, thorace lateribus crebre punctatis.* ♀ *differt ab* O. lanista, ♀, *tantum thorace usque ad lobum basalem canaliculato, medio basi solum lævi.* *Long.*, 13—15 *mm.*

R. Lujenda (Mr. Last). A large series of examples offering no variation.

The species is almost exactly intermediate, in structure as well as in locality, between *O. lanista*, of the Cape and Natal, and *O. negus* (Raffray), of Abyssinia. In the latter, the large deep thoracic foveæ are within and behind the horns, in *O. lujendæ* they lie at the base and in front of each horn, and are smaller, rounder, and better defined.

Onthophagus Plato.—*Oblongus, latissimus, depressus, niger opacus; capite brevi semicirculari ruguloso-granulato; thorace dense sed discrete nitido-granulato, parum convexo antice medio leviter depresso, medio basi triangulariter breviter producto, margine laterali ante angulum basalem dentifero deinde sinuato; elytris sat acute punctulato-striatis interstitiis planissimis, minute discrete pilifero-punctulatis piliis griseis recumbentibus: subtus nigro-nitidus.*—♂, *carina anterior subobsoleta, posterior in laminam latam obliquam elevata utrinque cornu valido compresso curvato apice subuncinato ante medium intus uniramoso: thorace disco tuberculis duobus altis acutis distantibus.* *Long.*, 31 *mm.*

Damaraland (Andersson).

Nearest allied to *O. rarus*, Guér.

(*To be continued.*)